Eggs not Hatching.

Edward Fesser writes to the Poultry

For my part, it is mostly and very forci-

bly attributable to a very common error which we are all very apt to fall into, and

which passes unnoticed in ordinary mild springs, but which palpably shows itself in

uch a lengthened and severe one as the pres

ent. I refer to the practice of setting thir-

teen and even fifteen eggs under a hen in the early part of the season; in fact, more than she can well cover at any season, forget-

ting, in our anxiety to have early chickens, that if the eggs were not chilled on being laid,

they surely will be at the least and shortest

exposure from under the hen.

In Wright's last most excellent work are

recorded some noteworthy observations on

the peregrinations of eggs under the hen, by

which it will be seen that all the eggs repeat

edly take their turn to be on the outside;

consequently in severe weather they all stand a good chance of getting chilled; and that authority explicitly recommends that no more than nine, and better seven, eggs shall

constitute an early setting, for if more did

hatch, the hen would hardly be able to prop-

and have consequently suffered the consequences of willfully disregarding good advice;

the average of my hatchings is a little over

fifty per cent, but having broken and exam-

ined every egg that did not produce a chick-

en, have observed that the most of them had

been fertile, and contained either fully

formed but dead chickens, or partly so ac

cording to the different stages of incubation,

Sheep on the Farm.

landholders as a means of keeping up the

fertility of the soil and putting money into the pockets of the farmers. The moment

one begins to talk of sheep husbandry, the

stener or reader begins to look for wool

rofit from sheep. One might as well look

Salt for Cabbage.

They multiply with great rapidity.

quotations, as if the wool is all that yields

Sheep are undervalued by the mass of

and the least of them were addled or unfer

I have not practiced what I am preaching,

erly take care of them.

tile eggs.

### Vermont Earmer PUBLISHED EVERY PHIDAY BY ROYAL CUMMINGS,

C. HORACE HUBBARD, Agricultural Ed'r, P. O. Address, Springfield, Vt.

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In requesting a change of address, the pushoffier it is to be hanged from cheald be given as well as the new address. changed from clouds be given as well as the new address.

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Hates of Advertising.—For one or more inches of space four or more works, 25 cents an inch per week. Russ., Multiply the number of luches years by the number of weeks and divide by four to find the cost in dollars.

Hon John Gregory, Northfield, has our thanks for premium list of the Dog River Valley Fair to be held at Northfield, Sept 28, 29,

We have from the publishers, Messrs Blanchard Brothers, 16 Hawley st, Boston, No 2 of Vol 1, of a new monthly publication, called the New England Poultry Review, a neat ten page quarto, with cover.

We give in this issue a portrait of the Jersey cow "Daisy of Deerfoot," owned by Mr E. Burnett, of Deerfoot Farm, Southborough, Mass, with a statement of her yield, Mr Burnett makes a specialty of Jerseys for the dairy. He is also engaged in putting up family pork from clean fed young pigs, slaughtering ou his farm some three or four hundred a year.

Mr A. W. Griswold, Morrisville, Vt., sends us a catalogue of Malvern Farm herd of short horns, to be sold without reserve, at public auction, at New York Mills, near Utiea, N. Y., August 18th, at one o'clock P. M. The herd numbers thirty-four females and 12 bulls, including many very popular ped-

We have from J. W. H. Scovill, Paris, N Y., chairman of the committee appointed by the American Dairymen's Association (to which committee the care of dairy products at the centennial exhibition at Philedelphia next year is entrusted), a circular addressed to the dairymen of the United States, anpouncing that ample space has been secured and that it is desired that butter and cheese in every variety and form manufactured in the country should have its duplicates on

The grain barvest is now here. It is question of importance to the farmer who hires most of his work done how to raise, harvest and thresh a field of oats, and not have the cost of labor equal the value of the grain. We have had but one hired man for eight years that would earn more than his board binding grain. Several of the last years of our raising grain it was cut with a mower and handled as so much hay would be with a great saving of labor and expense. The threshing costs a little more, and more room is needed for storage. If farmers who raise hoed crops would seed to grass without grain, it seems to us they would make more money.

Every day in the fall not occupied in harvesting and other work of which there is immediate necessity should be devoted to paying improvements on the farm, until farmers can say farming does pay. There are low, wet places on most farms where the soil is full of humus or vegetable mould, and the washings of the uplands. which, on account of stagnant water, produce a very poor quality of grass, and are necessarily mowed by hand. A covered drain through these places would change their condition so as to admit of their being plowed up and smoothed off, when they would become the most profitable land on the farm. We have had a single drain through such a bog change the erop from a coarse, sour, swale grass to a red clover the first season.

# Oleomargarine Cheese.

We gave, recently, abstracts of the views of X. A. Willard of the Rural New Yorker, and E. J. Wickson of the Utica Herald, on the subject of eleomargarine cheese.

We design to give our readers an opportunity to look at every side of questions of practical interest to them, and copy, this week, from the Boston Cultivator the trenchant remarks of Mr Wetherell, the editor, and a labored editorial from the American

thus far thrown on this question, why, if the well on low, mucky soil? Would it do well hot forenoon may be followed by drenching presence of oleomargarine or cotton-seed oil if sowed in the fall? Has any one tried showers in the afternoon. The patent hayleast pressure"-there is danger that the success? I noticed in the FARMER an arti-dition to the machines of the hay field-but killed itself. It is wanted neither at home "adulterated" article should injure the credit | cle concerning alfalfa, or Chili clover. Could | for the need of salamander men to tend it. of full milk or "factory" cheese, or destroy it be cultivated with any degree of success The man who handles red-hot iron and pours the foreign market for our goods. It is the in Vermont, and, if so, where can the seed molten lead down his throat at the circus, body, which does not hold good, however, for presence of adulteration not easily detected be procured, and at what price? which deceives dealers and consumers, and I am convinced that we farmers pay too injures the market for all goods coming from little attention to introducing different kinds be used very extensively, in this country. the same source of supply. The "facts," as of grasses; that is, we get in the old track Still there are practicable plans for aiding, stated by the Grocer, seem inconsistent with too much. All kinds of soil are not adapted by artificial methods, the curing of hay in

fraud to place a brand upon oleomargarine starts well in the spring, it is liable to win- for the great bay 20x50 feet. This parcheese indicating that it is "factory" or full ter-kill, the first winter. substantially the same in flavor, quality, cleanliness and healthfulness is produced, it to us all. is not easy to understand what fraud there is in the manufacture and sale of such goods by their proper name, or what danger to the

reputation of our goods, so long as the difference is so readily perceptible, or "that its manufacture and sale under any circumstances is fraught with the utmost danger to the great cheese industry of the country."

It is a source of surprise to cheese-makers, that skim cheese is "produced" by the use "a mixture of morning milk skimmed and evening milk unskimmed, in equal quantities." Where did the Grocer obtain this "elementary fact ?" We had supposed it was just the reverse. We trust that the Grocer, in its "intention to follow this subject to some conclusion," is not actuated by a purpose to "go for" "a few misguided manufacturers and two or three receivers of this oleomargarine cheese."

If there is actual danger to the market for our cheese abroad from the manufacture and sale under any circumstances, of olcomargarine cheese, we would be among the first to condemn it. But peither the principles involved, as we understand them, nor the "elementary facts" and reasoning of the American Grocer have convinced us of ex-

#### Opening Hay.

when the dew was on, and write the results time for seeding to grass. It will be necesone-horse loads into small cocks. Sunday it sow in the fall or prepare the land so that was rainy all day, so Monday morning the the seed can be sown early in the spring, off when the weather is catching, is good ground and hay was quite wet, but we had without the use of a team. great saving to have let them stand till Tues- | well-cured hay, of this peculiar mixture.

side up, after the dew was off. There has been a great deal said in regard | too severe for it. together (I would not give a man his board | production. Therein lies success ] of large cocks because they shed rain better); about the second day, if the weather continues dull, shake them over, and the third day hay cured in this way will be fit to put in the barn. Yours respectfully, H. P. KING.

[We are glad Mr King has made so full report of his experiment in curicg hay. We did not intend to be understood as advising that hay cocks which have stood out through a rainy day, can be opened early in the morning while the outside is full of water and cured without much labor. It is our own custom, when the weather seems to be settled, to let such cocks stand over one day, and when the water is dried off from the outside, then open early without regard to the dew. Sometimes, however, we have not sion, and must do the best we can with it. We should suppose that hay which would dry after eleven o'clock in time to cart in good season, must be nearly cured already. When showers come at two or three o'clock nearly every afternoon, it is of the highest importance to start the cart early. It is our custom to have hay that is opened by seven o'clock ready to cart by eleven and oush one load into the barn before dinner. Then if showers come by two or three o'clock. a good part of it will be safe. It is true that hay opened while the ground is all wet with dew must be turned. But when the cart can be started three hours carlier by so

doing, it pays. We cannot agree with Mr King in regard to small hay cooks when rain is coming. Too much outside is exposed to the bleaching process, which spoils the hay very quickly. When Mr King, or others make another trial, please do so with hay that has not been rained on, then begin to turn it by nine or half-past uine, if it is a good day, and note

# Concerning Grasses.

MR Entron :-- I would like to be informed. kinds of grasses. What kind of ground is We are quite unable to see, with the light | best adapted to blue joint? Would it do s so readily detected-running with "the sowing red top in the fall, and with what drier on such days would be a welcome ad- may then be considered as having almost

to the same kind of grass. Too many of us, bad weather. I have derived great benefit, No honest man, or journal, favors cheat- when we wish to stock a piece of ground, in having, from a large shed, 45x50 feet, ing by adulteration, even in this age, when use herds grass and clover, and the latter too attached to my barn, where I could put adulteration is the rule. It is, of course, a apt to be southern clover; and, even if it several loads of hay that were not dry enough

But if, as Prof Caldwell and Messrs Wil- attention to the subject, making experiments building, being stirred meanwhile occasionally lard and Wickson assert, by the substitution with the different varieties of grasses, and until it was fit for the bay, when it was of oleomargarine for the cream, an article making known the results through the me- meved along into that receptacle, and the

DEERFOOT," 3182.

PROPERTY OF EDWARD BURNETT, DEERFOOT FARM, SOUTHBOROUGH, MASS. Winner of first prize at New York State Fair, at Albany, in 1873, competing with twenty-five in the ring from almost all the Attic States. She gave, last season, in five weeks, on grass alone, 1288 lbs of milk.

istence of the peril in any such degree, or at it. It is doubted if it will thrive elsewhere. | quarter of the quantity of old hay to mix | the word factory and with the same intention MR EDITOR :- As you wanted some of us farmers to try opening hay in the morning rooted in the soil. Autumn is the natural in good hay weather, to you, I tried it Saturday. I put up six sary on soil adapted to blue joint, to either

it all opened by fifteen minutes past seven, We have had quite as good success in except about 20 cocks, which we did not sowing red top in the fall as in spring. We der cover, even after the hay is all stored), open till 11 o'clock. The ground was then always sow it with timothy, but have not but we have to wade through a deal of nearly dry and so were the cocks on the out- had a good catch with any uniformity. A learned lore to get the idea. If C. M. B. scaboard markets would show similar results, side. As soon as we had opened the 20, we peck of timothy, bushel (eight pounds) of red | will give our readers a short description of commenced to turn that which we opened in top and ten pounds of clover is our rule. A the new method of curing hay by artificial it is our export trade in cheese that overshadthe morning, and nearly accomplished it be- lot sown three years ago, by a hired man, heat, in England, it will be a matter of infore dinner. After dinner we finished turn- "in streaks," the seed not meeting, gave a terest. We have read years ago of pumping paramount question. Every person here ining that which was opened carly in the striped field, timothy and red top alternately. hot air into stacks and mows, by means of morning, and commenced to close it up, and We have supposed that the red top was car- iron pipes, and of putting the green grass receiver is, tells us that the presence of these main there three or four hours; then boil when we had finished closing we then ried along by the south wind and was more into a cylinder and forcing hot air through put in tumbles ready to pitch. We con- evenly distributed than the timothy, and drew it.] cluded that that which was opened at 11 poorly where there was timothy, because o'clock was as dry as that which was opened the latter choked it down. The soil was a early in the morning, with a saving of turu- rich, moist, gravelly loam. The second year ing once, but had I known that the next day the clover being gone, gave at the first cutwould have been fair it would have been a ting, two tons by the scale, to the acre, of by my two three years old, full blood Ayrday morning, and then turned them bottom- Alfalfa is a valuable forage plant in a milder climate than ours. Our winters are

to cutting and curing hay, but the best way It is true that the grass crop receives too that I have ever found in catching weather little attention. Farmers should give more was as soon as the water was out, put the attention to choosing varieties and take a hay into small cocks-not over 50 pounds great deal more pains to keep the mowing when green-and in no case have it rolled and pastures up to their highest capacity of

# Making Hay Without Sunshine.

has invented-for necessity is the mother of sunshine. The London Times commends it, and of course it must be good-for Englishmen. We, however, in our our clearer skies and hotter sun, can dispense with artificial heat as both too cumbersome and too expensive for us. With the thermometer in the nineties, artificial heat is at a discount. We can get kiln dried hav au naturel under such a condition of things. The clerk of the weather attends to that for us here. No need of a patent, back-action, self-regulating, mad. A peripatetic vender of such a "gimgrack" machine would, on a sweltering July day in one of our burning Vermont valleys, things described by the poet Holmes in his "Hot Season."

When soon the people could not bear The slightest hint of fire. Allosions to entoric drew Allood of savage ire,

And all about the warehouse steps Were angry men in droves, Crashing and splintering through the doors To smash the patent stoves But, after all, we do now and then have a known, even in this favored clime, days and days together when there was no more sun was on the home lot and the best you hadleft, for bedding. That hay would have been saved with a patent hay-drier. Then, too, even would be the sort of man for this business.

But hay-drying machines are not likely to tially cured hay could sometimes lie several, as well as in dairy circles that the word milk instead of "creamery" or skim cheese. I think if brother farmers would pay more days in this large, roomy and well-ventilated dium of the press, it would be an advantage space left free for another batch when occa- not observed by many of the manufacturers D. K. J. sion should require it. I have found old hay, of the skimmed milk cheese, who put the word wet ground, and that soil is best adapted to pretty green hay, if I could have, handy, a turers of the electrogramme choese also use

We cannot inform our correspondent, with with it. But this must be had conveniently certainty, in regard to the best time for sow- at hand or the delay in haying-time in getertainty, in regard to the best time for sowing, but should suppose that it would do
quite as well sown in the fall in time to get
is money," always, but never more money than quite as well sown in the fall in time to get is money," always, but never more money than

Bennington, Vt., July 23, 1875. (Our correspondent's suggestion of spreading partly eured hay in an open shed to dry

#### Milk Statement.

you a statement of the amount of milk given shire heifers in seven days:



From the first I made 5 lbs, 12 oz good butter in the last three days. She calved May 10. From the second I made in the last three days 5 lbs and 3 oz of butter.

In the last three days 5 lbs and 3 oz of butter.

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In the last three days 5 lbs and 3 oz of butter.

In the last three days March until or into May. I have older cows that have made from 14 to 164 lbs without grain. Heifers' milk is not as rich It would be well for them to say that they invention-a process of hay-making without in cream as it will be when they are older. ISAAC T. PARRIS.

#### What Shall be Done to Save Our Cheese Industry from Ruin?

The only salvation for the cheese industry of this country is to ahandon the manufacture of every quality except full cream designation cheese. So-called cheese is made of every gradation of quality from the poorest skimmed milk article to the richest full cream cheese, and sells in the market, to-day, from say two to thirteen and one-half cents automatic, combination hay-drier. To talk a pound. If the milk is entirely skimmed the poorest product is the result. This blistering hay fields would drive our farmers quality, so far this season, is proving an exceedingly unprofitable manufacture, as it costs to make and sell it at least three cents a pound, and therefore at present prices nets be in danger of being mobbed. He would above contains say five per cent of cream be strongly reminded of the condition of and being made of good texture and properly colored, brings a relatively higher price and so on for all the gradations of quality, until when the cheese is made with a mixture of morning milk skimmed and evening milk unskimmed, in equal quantities, an ar ticle may be produced by proper care and surface polishing with butter that will pass very well with those who are not experts for a full cream cheese, and sell very close up in price to it. Then comes in the eleomarcloudy day in haying. There have been garine cheese, in which, as we stated last week, the cream is all taken off and the oil called oleomargarine, from the fresh fat of the caul of an ox, is substituted in equal than in Tom Hood's "November." Every weight for the cream. This produces an arfarmer's boy ten years old can remember of ticle which, in many respects, so closely rehaving seen, at some time in his youthful sembles the full cream cheese as to be readily experience, a good crop of rowen growing sold for it. A skimmed mink caces are experience, a good crop of rowen growing easily told by its lack of flavor, its insipidity around the standing hay cocks, through a to the taste, and the absence of any oil when long spell of weather." You very likely rubbed between the finger and thumb. These will not have to go back many years yourself, characteristics become less noticeable as the in your own recollection, to remember the quality is improved. In the case of ole same state of things. You put the hay—it margarine cheese, while the flavor and taste may be very closely assimilated to the full eream product, it shows the presence of the over in the old cow-shed, and said you beef fat or cotton seed oil very readily. Such guessed it would do for the young stock to oils do not seem to be very brave in this nibble on at noon, and you could use what they situation, for with the least pressure they run. They exhibit the same quality also, but in a higher degree, in oleomargarine butter.

Last year skimmed milk cheese sold very when the weather is about at its best, it is well up to the best grades. This year they sometimes treacherous; and the gloriously can hardly be sold at all, and, if sold, at no profit to the maker, who would have done a nilk to his pigs and calves. nor abroad, and no reciever in this city cares to be bothered with it. One reason of this is that the article is too poor to deceive anythe better grades of partially skimmed milk and oleomargarine cheese. Another reason, and one which, to a considerable extent, will apply to all inferior grades, and which will nelp towads a correction of the difficulty, is cheese the less profit there is in making substitutes, and the opening prices for full cream cheese this season are indicative of a lower range of value for this product.

There is, however, another feature in this case. It is well understood in commercial factory applies to full cream cheese made in factories established for that purpose, and that the word creamery applies to the different grades of skimmed milk cheese made by butter manufacturers. This distinction is

As it is our intention to follow this subject to some conclusion, we have thought it understand the true position of the question. If it were a question entirely confined to ourselves in this country it might, from our generally demoralized condition on the subject of food products, be less dangerous to the cheese industry to deal in these inferior goods. the stomach, thus saving stomach labor, it is (unfortunately there are too many farms but it is not so. Of the 1,905,978 cheeses where there is room enough to cure hay un- received here during the year ending May 31 ast, 1.701,328 were exported, leaving 204,- the flour preparations. We never become 650 for our home consumption, about 9 per weary of bread, butter, potatoes, and some cent of the total receipts. We presume other other articles, and if the cereals were well so that to us here, commercially speaking. affected by these practices? That is the terested in the export trade, and nearly every | water, and placed on the stove or fire, to readulterated cheeses in the English market is slowly for several hours longer, with an occaalready being felt here, and that it is absolutely certain, if their manufacture or shipment is persisted in, to react disastrously upon our cheese trade, and ultimately to drive | age of two to fifteen, children were compelled EDITOR VERMONT FARMER:—Below I give us out of a market that has cost us so many to make two of the three meals a day of the amount of milk given years and so much labor to establish, and these preparations of whole grain, or parchwhich is so sensitive to the adulteration of ing it brown like coffee and eaten with boiled its food products as to require the most milk, after being itself well boiled, in all thoughtful attention of its most celebrated cases of loose bowels, a great gain would be manufacturers of such products to avoid the made in personal beauty, manly vigor, physivery difficulties into which we seem to be eal endurance, and mental power. willing to rush blindfolded without any regard to consequences. Can the dairymen and merchants who handle their products afford to do this? Must the entire cheese in time they will take such action as will place themselves unmistakably against this article. regard its manufacture and sale, under any

#### country, and that they will not recognize or handle the product in any shape. [American Grocer.

# Irrigation.

langer to the great cheese industry of the

One of the most serious obstacles encour drought. In our excessively hot summers There are but few who practice irrigation, retaining water and turning streams upon of apple trees with beneficial results.

their lands when a parched drought prevails.

The removal of what are called

the skill of mun is needed to turn the water as injurious effects. Tent and canker worms as been withheld for several weeks, is enor- bring corresponding disastrous results. mous. If the means of irrigation are at hand, it is not well to allow a field to become parched before water is let on, as in is kept in a retentive and absorptive condi- also be kept in check by frequent tion, and plants flourish luxuriantly.

valuable plants out of doors in summer time, them free from bark lice. Stanted frees, which it is desirable to nourish and sustain like stanted, half-starved animals, invite the nonths. In a day or two after a rain, wa- of failure among plants or animals. tering should commence, and the amount applied need not be large. If the practice s continued every other day, the plants will at no time suffer from either redundancy or want of water, and if the rainfall is scanty, the plants cannot suffer as they will if watering is only resorted to when it is lutely necessary to sustain life.
Water is not alone needed to supply moist-

ure to plants; it is required to render soluble the food in the soil which they consume. The most complex vital changes go on in soil and in the plant under the ble time a check is experienced which no subsequent supply can remedy.

Irrigation need not necessarily be an execured at an altitude, so that gravity will cause it to flow into a cultivated field the labor of turning it from its accustomed channel may not be great.

Boston Journal of Chemistry.

They have a new agricultural implement weeds among growing grain crops, and it is made on the principle of the small-tooth-

this at a serious loss of nutriment, but it involves a useless waste of digestive power. Wheat bread requires three hours and a half to be digested in an ordinary stomach; boiled wheat will be digested in two hours. Boiled barley has ninety-two per cent of nutriment ; flour in the form of bread from thirty to eighty per cent. But there is another imortant practical consideration, relative to dred of the body of the teeth are composed which preserves it from decay, being its external coating, ninety-four per cent is of lime. This lime comes chiefly from the bread we cat; but in converting the ordinary grain into flour, the bran, the husk of the gram, is separated from the flour, yet it is in five hundred pounds of the whole grain there are eighty-five pounds of bone; and personal beauty, and how important they are to the healthful preparation of the food for prepared, cooked thoroughly, and judibiously seasoned, there is no doubt they could be made as palatable the year round as good The grain should be taken whole, or broken into several pieces, covered with warm sional stirring, until quite soft and thick; then eat with milk, butter, syrup or salt; or if cold, slice off and fry brown. If, from the

Cereal Food.

The grains proper of this country are not

appreciated as they ought to be, for daily food at our tables; these are Indian corn,

wheat, rye, barley, and oats. They contain

all the elements of nutrition necessary to the

#### [Watchman and Reflector. Summer Care of Apple Trees.

terest of this country be sacrificed out of consideration for a few misguided manufact- which nearly every tree is surrounded by a receivers and exporters of this city. In due are allowed to remain the more difficult to romove, and the more abundant they are likely to become. If the sap of the tree is diverted from the branches to produce suckers at the base of the stem the more abundant circumstances, as fraught with the utmost will buds become at this point, hence the continual increase of such useless and injurious appendages.

In removing suckers, the soil should be removed to their very base, and then cut them away with a sharp instrument. A strong chisel is an excellent implement for this purpose. After removal fill in the earth again, While the base of the stem is laid bare it is tered by husbandmen in this country is a good time to look for apple-tree borers, especially the larva of the Saperda candida there is usually a great deficiency of rain, which usually deposits her eggs close to, or and crops suffer to an enormous extent. just under the surface of the ground. If one has ashes, lime, charcoal, or even old plaster although many farmers have facilities for from walls may be applied around the stems

cir lands when a parched drought prevails. The removal of what are called "sa There is not the slightest doubt that irri-sprouts" from the main branches of all tree gation might be carried on much more ex- should be attended to while they are small, ensively than it is, and that, too, with unless one cares nothing for the future wel-Our country is intersected with a fare of his orchard. Every season's neglect net-work of streams and rivulets, and only only tends to increase the quantity as well to a useful purpose. The amount of water, need looking after at this season, and the however, required to irrigate an acre of first appearance of those pests should be ground in the hot summer months, when rain | heeded, else multiplication of numbers will

this case the advantages are in a measure depositing their eggs thereon. The flatlost, and the labor greatly increased. We headed apple-tree borer (Chrysobothris femhave had some experience in irrigating grata) is very partial to neglected apple trees vines, and this experience leads us to sug- with a very rough bark, as the cracks are gest that no more than two or three days convenient and safe places for laying her hould elapse atter a rain before water is eggs, but when scraped smooth and well allowed to flow in moderate quantities, and coated with some soapy substance they are two days later more should be applied. The usually avoided by this muschievous insect. intervals must not exceed two days in hot The various species of bark lice so destrucweather, and by this management the earth tive in some portions of the country, may tions of soap or strong lye during the early The plan usually adopted in watering part of the summer, before the scales of these plants, flowers, &c., is erroneous, inasmuch insects become hardened. Good cultivation s the interval between the rain and the or liberal mulching when the trees are growwatering-pot is too extended. If one has ing in dry soils, will do much toward keeping against drought, it is better to assume at attacks of parasitic insects and diseases. If can afford to farm without any of these nce that drought is certain, rather than to every farmer would keep this in mind there money considerations being the first thing wait for rain through days and weeks, or need be little theorizing in regard to causes above all. [Rural New Yorker.

# Crop Reports.

There is no doubt that the United States absurd to pay a quarter for that which they will turn out an abundant crop, in the ag- can get for a dime, and it may be as true as gregate, this year. The Chicago Times of, that a person could hear as much good music uly 21 published reports from nine hundred for a dollar as he could play out of the counties, from all portions of the country strument himself in a whole year. But it is east of the Rocky mountains. These reports a pleasure to grow and to see things growing. indicate an extraordinary hay erop all over and this pleasure is a part of the profit, the west, the result of abundant rains during And then these men are excellent neighinfluence of the last two months. Wheat in Wisconsin bors. Many a farmer is afraid to try much water, and if it is withheld for a considera- is much above the average in quality and that is new, and he is right. It is not wise quantity. Indiana and Illinois will make in any business, to run risks. When one three-fourths of a crop. In Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and Iowa, the crops will wise to run after that which may do better. pensive undertaking. If a stream can be be much better than last year. In Ken- Yet the whole improvement in farming of tucky, Michigan, Ohio, Missouri and the late years, has been due to new ideas and eastern states, the yield of all crops will be notions worked into regular practice from excellent, and superior in quality. It is re-marked as noteworthy that, for the first time It is re- time to time. The subject is worthy the attention of in 22 years, the south will raise enough and without great loss. Indeed, the pleasfarmers, and we hope many a mountain or breadstuffs for home consumption. Grain ure of knowing all about them is one hill-side stream will be made in the future has been lodged in some sections by heavy greatest gratifications. The knowledge he to add to the crops on farms in all sections rains, and chinch bugs in other sections have has gained at some cost, gets spread over the damaged it some, but reports indicate a whole neighborhood for nothing, and all the heavy yield, notwithstanding. In Alabama, people ridicule him; and when he sells out Mississippi and Georgia, and in parts of Ar-They have a new agricultural implement kaosas and Tennessee, the core crop is bet- ter than it has been for years. In Illinois, the modest gentleman farmer, who boasteth tods among growing grain crops, and it is crop promises well. Minnesota, Wisconsin his way trying all things, and letting his and Michigan report corn late, with prospect neighbors see what he does is a benefit to Lincoln, Vt., July 25.

[Blue joint grass grows naturally on low, wet ground, and that soil is best adapted to pretty green hay, if I could have, handy, a

rains. It is most active new in the east, and no complaints are heard west of the Ohio. The cotton crop in Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama and Virginia will be the largest ever produced. The army worm appeared, in but few sec-Bulletin his notion in regard to the poosuccess in hatching, last spring, as follows:

tions, and has been prevented from doing

support of the human system, and if they could be used for two of the daily meals, as much injury by the weather. The latest reports from Europe indicate that breakfast and supper, without anything else, there will be an active demand for all the surthere would be an incalculable advantage to the soundness of the teeth, the strength of plus we have here. In Southern Russia, the great grain fields of Europe, wheat has been almost a failure, from drouth, and in France the hones, the bardness of the muscles, the endurance of the body, and the vigor of the brain. They can all be made into bread after being reduced to flour; but not only is weather has injured the harvest considerably. The result of all this is a rise in mar-ket prices of breadstuffs all over Europe. In France the rise is from one to three shillings on wheat, with prospects for a further advance. Under these circumstances there has been most extraordinary activity in the grain markets of this country during the last two weeks. The receipts of wheat at Chicago, week before last, were 550,000 bushchildren. Seventy-one parts out of a hun- nearly twice as much as for the correspond ing week last year, and the same proportion of lime; and of the enamel of the tooth, that of excess is noted at other heavy grain markets. Last week, more grain changed hands than in any other week for five years, per-

An active stimulus has been given, not only to the grain trade, but, more or less, to other branches of trade, and it looks now as though we were entering more prosperous times. It is barely possible that this extraordinary movement and rise in price may be largely of a speculative nature, and if so, it will not long continue. There was a decline in prices Saturday, 24th inst., showing that the price had been pushed beyond what the market would bear. Speculators never neglect such opportunities as this, however, not easy to estimate properly the advantage | and though they may cause slight fluctuawhich the whole grain, as food, has over tions in the market, they cannot create or destroy a legitimate demand such as the sit-uation in Europe tells us is now manifested

Oleomargarine Cheese.

#### This kind of reasoning by Prof Willard eese he affirms 'is not a fraud.' What is fraud? An artifice or deception deliberately

for wheat quotations alone when there is talk about the profits of farming. practiced with a view of gaining advantage, Sheep on a farm yield both wool and mutdeceitfully, unless the goods thus manufactured be marked as toleomargarine cheese. They are the best of farm scavengers Is it not done to make skimmed cheese sel "cleaning a field" as no other class of ani-mals will. They give back to the farm more in proportion to what they take from it than for the price of whole milk cheese? and if so, does not this give an advantage to the manufacturer of skimmed milk cheese over any other animal, and distribute it better the whole milk cheese manufacturer, by dewith a view to future fertility of the soil. pressing the market price of the latter? 'It Prove this? There is no need of proof renders both producer and dealer less liable to those who have kept sheep, and know their habits and profits they yield. To prove to loss,' you say, Prof Willard. How do you prove this? If you introduce 'eleomargarine' and 'eleomargarine butter' into the it to those who have not had the experience, it is necessary they should try the experimarket-suct and other oleaginous and uncment or accept the testimony of an experi-enced shepherd.—[N. Y. World. tous substances being used for the manufacture thereof, is it not manifest that the prices of whole milk cheese, and whole milk or A New Jersey gardener considers salt especially in places far from the coast. He to keep better when salt is used than without. university and Prof Willard do use oleo-He used it as follows: "A few days after margarine cheese freely on their tables, and setting out the plants, and when they are Prof C. deems it 'nonsensical' to object to it, damp, either after a rain or when the dew is it is no reason why we should. To us it is on, I take a small dish of fine salt and walkworse than 'popsensical' to indorse this fraud. ing among the rows sprinkle a little pinch of There can be no doubt, Professors Willard salt on the centre of each plant when the and Caldwell to the contrary notwithstandleaves begin to grow. I repeat the salting, ing, that such goods will damage our repu-and when the centre of the leaves begin to tation, both at home and abroad, as cheese form the head, I apply salt again, scattering and butter makers, as the exporting of 'oleoit over the leaves; after this I look them over occasionally, and if I find plants that margarine butter,' as informed, has greatly, ay, nearly ruined our butter market in do not head well and appear diseased, I Liverpool, serving such fraudulent exporters sprinkle the salt over freely; this will save right, and did they only suffer for it, we should all such plants. A quart of salt is sufficient care little about it. But the business of for five hundred plants in a season, although every dairyman who sends genuine goods to more can be used with safety." the market is in jeopardy, and ultimately to be rained we fear and predict. These are the views of one who owns a dairy farm and prizes it as such. But if butter and cheese are to be made of skimmed milk, and if pleomargarine butter and cheese are to take the place of goods hitherto made of whole milk, then Texau steers will supplant dairy

cows of whatever breed, and dairy farms

will be butter and choese factories, as it

seems to us. What say dairy farmers on

Boston Cultivator.

this subject? Shall we hear from them?

Gentlemen Farmers.

Gentlemen farmers, says the Germantown

Telegraph, are to the agricultural commu-

nity what old maids, though generally worth

their weight in gold, are to society : the butt

of many a joke and the treasury on which

we draw for considerable fun, but which we

find, when joking is set aside, are very often

institutions of the most commendable char-

acter, and which no one would like to see

Farming, of course, is as a general thing

an occupation to make money. It is right,

by all rules of agricultural ethics he is en-

quart of milk costs them a quarter of a dol-

The gentleman farmer can try these things

Nous verrons.

wholly set aside.

#### Brine That Will Preserve Butter a Year Among the many devices for keeping butter in a manner that preserves the fresh rosy

flavor of new, with all its sweetness, is the following from the Dutchess Farmer, which is said to be entirely successful: "To three gallons of brine strong enough

to bear an egg, add a quarter of a pound of nice white sugar and one tablespoonful of saltpetre. Boil the brine, and when it is cold strain carefully. Make your butter into rolls, and wrap each separately in a clean white muslin cloth, tying up with a string. Pack a large jar full, weigh the butter down, and pour the brine until it is submerged. This will keep really good butter perfectly sweet and fresh for a whole year. Be carefu to not put upon ice butter that you wish to keep for any length of time. In summer when the heat will not admit of butter being made into rolls, pack closely in small jars and using the same brine, allow it to cover the butter to a depth of at least four inches. This excludes the air, and answers very nearly as well as the first method suggested.

# The Late Summer Seeding of Grass.

therefore, to measure the success of a farmer in most cases, by the money he makes. If a man who invests a talent in farming can say, "Behold, I have made ten talents," have followed the practice for some years, of turning over pieces of their mowing fields that are somewhat run out, after having : titled to be considered a much better farmer spreading on a top-dressing of well-rotted than the one was makes only five. Yet manure, and the last of August or first of Septhere are a large number who farm and who tember-as the season may be-seeding heavly with grass seed. In all instances of this kind of which we have heard, heavy crops of hav have been harvested the follow ing year, and the plan has uniformly met cows, fruits, gardens, etc, but whose every with success. If farmers desire to do so, and are willing to try the experiment, they may lar, and perhaps every Bartlett pear as sow on some winter wheat with the much more. They are often told that it is seed, and see how it does. They may vest a fair crop, but in some instances of which we have learned, the grass has overshadowed the wheat, which latter had given but a light yield. But for the purpose of securing advantage of the main point-the renovation of our grass lands-the plan if worthy of more general practice.

# Butter Product of a Short-Horn Heifer

In looking over your paper from week to week, any one would suppose the Jersey cows were ahead of all other breeds in the state for making butter. I think there are other breeds that will make more milk than the Jerseys, and make butter of as good quality. I have a thoroughbred Short-Ho cow, four years old last March, that made in one week last January eleven and three fourths pounds of as nice butter as was ever produced by a Jersey cow. It was but seven inutes churning by the clock. Her feed was but four quarts of shorts per day, and as much good hay as she would eat. one has a Jersey heifer three years old past that will beat this I should like to purchase her. [M. L. Wilder in Maine Farmer.

Fields which are always wet from springs